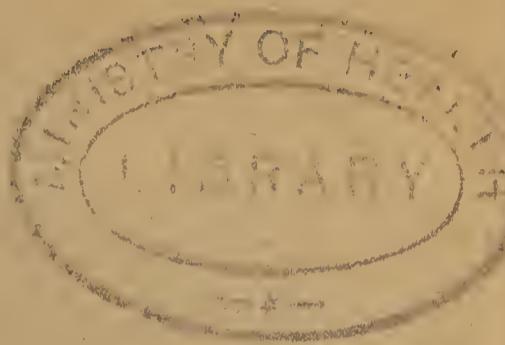


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Borough of Gravesend.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1925.



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR (Councillor HINKLEY, J.P.)

Alderman AXCELL, J.P. Chairman.

Alderman ENFIELD, J.P. Councillor THOMPSON.

„ HUGGINS, J.P., C.C. „ MCGREGOR.

Councillor FULLJAMES. „ SOLOMON.

„ BERREY. „ ALDRIDGE.

„ HARRINGTON, J.P. „ HOLLINGUM.

„ SHADE. „ CLUNN.

Councillor MORRIS.

STAFF.

Clerk.

Mr. S. V. TONGE.

Health Visitors.

Mrs. F. BALLARD, C.M.B.

Miss M. JONES, C.M.B., A.R.S.I.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

Mr. J. E. BAKER, A.R.S.I.

Mr. A. H. BAKER.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under Food and Drugs Act.

Mr. J. G. PLANT, M.S.I.A.

Medical Officer of Health.

C. D. OUTRED, D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., Eng.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Gravesend.

10th April, 1926.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Gravesend.

Gentlemen,—

I have the honour to present my 15th Annual Report on the Health of the Borough. The Report is drawn up under the different headings in accordance with the Ministry of Health.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector received on the 23rd March, 1926, under the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1922, is embodied in this report. As in previous years, charts are included so that comparison can be made with preceding years.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their courtesy and sympathetic consideration to my reports and recommendations during the year, and also to the whole of my staff for their co-operation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. D. OUTRED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Vital Statistics for the Year, 1925.

— 0 —

Population — Census 1911, 28,115; 1921, 31,137;	
Estimated Population to mid-year, 1925	33,110
Area of the Borough in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	1,260
Density of Population, persons per acre	26.2
Marriages, No. 258 Marriage Rate per 1,000 population	7.8
Births (net), No. 700; Birth Rate per 1,000 population	20.9
Deaths (net), No. 423; Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.9
Comparative Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.5
Infantile Death Rate (Deaths under 1 year), No. 35;	
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 registered births	50.0
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 population .....	.82
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 births	7.1
Death Rate from Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) per 1,000 population	2.4
Death Rate from Cancer per 1,000 population	1.2
Death Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 population	.10
Death Rate from Influenza per 1,000 population .....	.36
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000 population .....	.97

The Zymotic Death Rate is the Death Rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases: Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever (including Typhus, Enteric, Simple Continued Fever) and Diarrhoea.

RATEABLE AND ASSESSABLE VALUE.

Gross Estimated Rental (30th Sept., 1925)	£236,240
Rateable Value	£177,976
Assessable Value	£177,701
Yield of 1d. Rate	£700
Rate (to 31st March, 1926)	12/4 in the £

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOROUGH.

The town of Gravesend is built on the slopes and top of a hill which rises from the border of the Thames to an altitude of 175 feet above the ordinance datum.

On the North the town extends along the bank of the river and is bounded by the stream; on the South it is bounded by the open country; on the East by marshes which fringe the banks of the river in that direction, adjoining Denton, which is in the Strood Rural District; on the West it is bounded by the Northfleet Urban District.

With the exception of that portion of the town immediately on the banks of the river in the vicinity of the High Street and West Street, where the houses are huddled together about narrow thoroughfares, passages and courts (some of the latter closed), after the fashion of an old seaport town, the houses are mostly built along streets which are usually broad and open, relatively to the height of the buildings on each side. There are few localities of the town that are not swept by every movement of the air.

The greater part of the town lies upon chalk, here horizontally bedded, and except the uppermost stratum, apparently not much fractured or fissured.

The higher part of the town is built on a bed of sand, gravel, and loam, laminated clay and other clays (an outlier of the lower tertiary formation of the London basin, belonging to the Thanet and Woolwich series, which here caps the chalk), and a small section of the bank of the river and in the low-lying ground rests on alluvian.

Gravesend, in fact, apart from its proximity to the marshes on the East, occupies a site which offers peculiar facilities for securing the wholesomeness of the town.

Moreover, in all except the oldest portions, namely, on the river side and about the High Street, the arrangements of the streets and houses in respect to openness is such as, other things being equal, to give effect to the favourableness of its position and site.

POPULATION.

Census.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	Percentage increase on previous Census.	Separate Families.
1911	28115	13501	14614	919 or 3.3	6242
1921	31171	15170	16982	3022 or 10.7	7309
				Estimated Population to mid-year 1925	33,111

Statistics of the Census 1921.

Total number of dwellings occupied by private families	5,955
Dwellings occupied by 1 separate family	4,861
Dwellings occupied by 2 separate families	906
Dwellings occupied by 3 separate families	188
Number of private houses	5,417
<hr/>	
Number of Structurally Divided Houses	
Flats Tenements etc.	30
Shops	587
Others: Churches, Institutions, Places of Amusement, etc.	52
<hr/>	
Total	6,086

Occupations.

A large proportion of the population of Gravesend are employed on or connected with the Water, as pilots, seamen, barge and lightermen, dock labourers, dock clerks, etc., also an increasing number of residents have employment in London, travelling to and fro each day. Either in the Borough or adjacent, large factories have been established for printing, manufacture of paper, cement and cable works, etc., employing a considerable amount of male and female labour.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Gravesend and Milton Water Works Company supply the Borough of Gravesend and the Urban District of Northfleet with water. The works are situated on the Windmill Hill in the Borough, and also near Nurstead, which is some three miles away to the South of the Borough.

On the Windmill Hill two wells are sunk and lined with brick for a depth of 117 feet. Water is pumped into a covered reservoir with a capacity of 520,000 gallons and flows by gravity to nearly the whole of the district, the remaining part of the district being supplied from a high service reservoir at Longfield.

At Nurstead a magnificent supply of excellent water is found, the well there being about 120 feet deep and lined with brick for 70 feet the remaining 50 feet being lined with cast iron cylinders.

I am informed that the Windmill Hill wells are only used occasionally; most of the supply is pumped from Nurstead.

Analyses are made from time to time and all the samples taken from both wells and in various parts of the Borough show an excellent water although somewhat hard. It has been stated that diseases such as diarrhoea, goitre, renal calculus, etc., have been due to hard water, and, on the other hand, opinions were given that lime salts in the hard water aided the growth and nutrition of bone. When comparison is made with localities in which soft water only is found there appears no reason whatever to accept these views, but that diseases claimed against hard water are due to other causes and we certainly have nothing to fear from taking a hard water as long as it maintains its present purity. The only disadvantage of hard water is the waste of soap in washing and the coating of pipes and boilers which require regular attention.

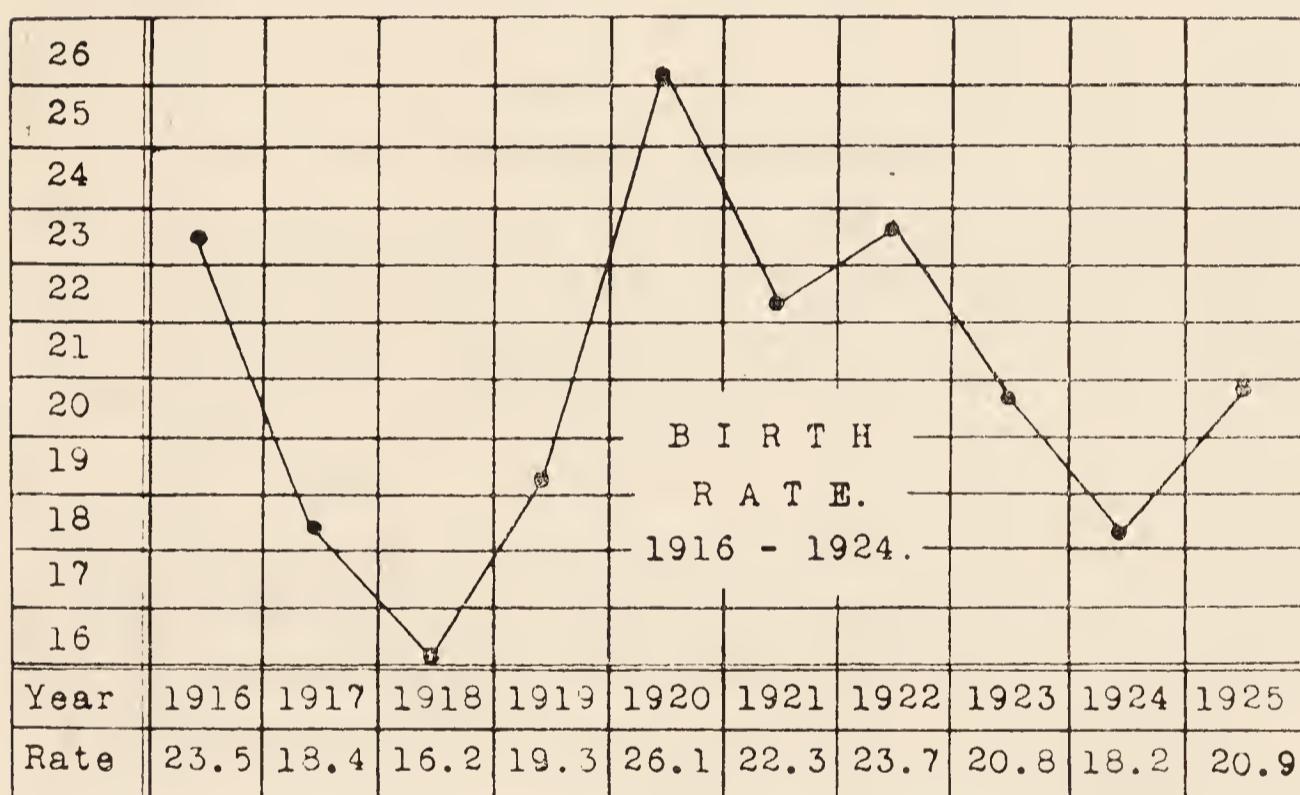
BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered during the year was 700, giving a birth rate for the Borough of 20.9 per 1,000 population, which is seen by the chart to be higher than in the two previous years, also higher than the rate given for England and Wales for 1925.

Males exceeded the females born by 30, and 23 births were registered as illegitimate.

The number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 637; 61 births were not notified.

The number of births notified by Doctors was 261, and 376 by Midwives.



Births must be registered within six weeks under the Registration Act, 1874, but notification to the Medical Officer of Health should be within 36 hours after birth under the Notification Act, 1907.

The excess of births over deaths (actual increase of population) was 277 as against 201 and 311 in 1924 and 1923 respectively.

Fifteen still births were notified and in addition 3 were reported by the Superintendent of the Cemetery, a total of 18.

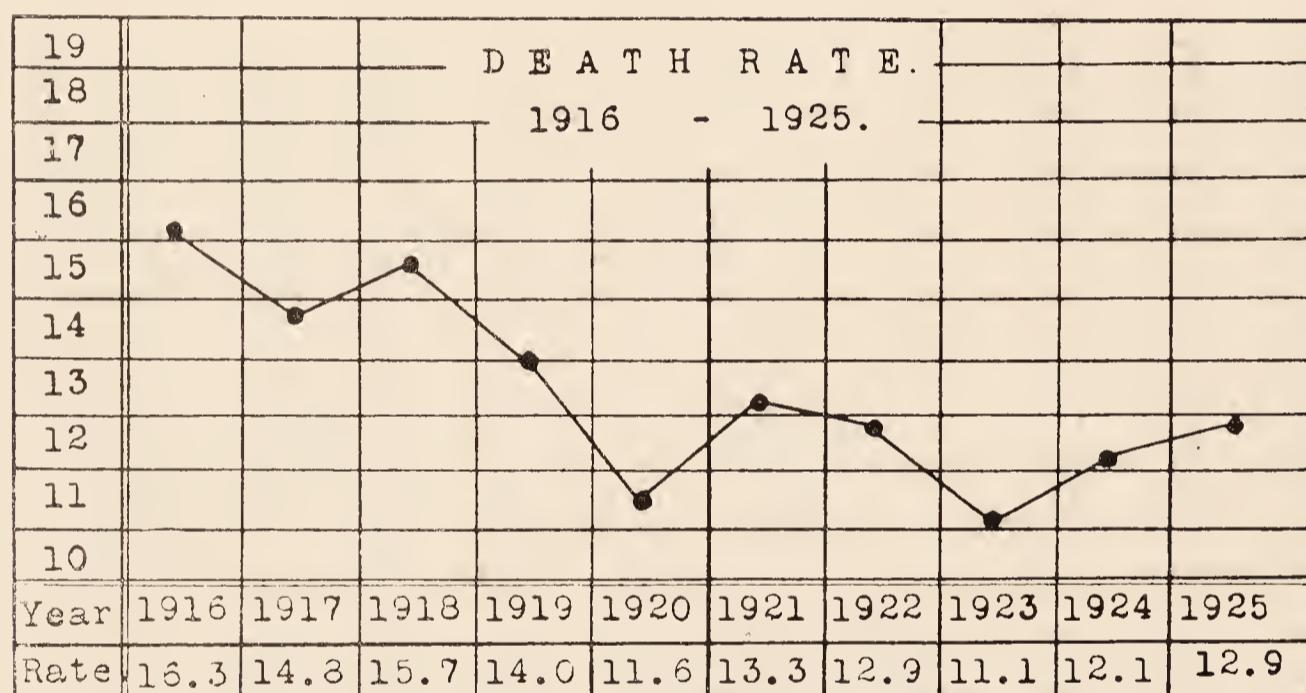
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Twenty-three were so registered, 8 males and 15 females, a rate of 3.2% of the total births.

In 1924 the rate was 2.3%. The number of deaths of illegitimate infants was 3.

DEATHS.

Four hundred and twenty-three deaths were registered (218 males and 205 females) of residents of the Borough. This gives a death rate of 12.9 per 1,000 population and a comparative death rate of 11.5. The death rate of England and Wales was 12.2 and for the 157 "Small Towns" (population 20 to 50 thousand) 11.2.



Forty-seven deaths were transferred into the Borough by the Registrar General and 49 out.

One hundred and nineteen persons died in the Hospital and 46 in the Infirmary.

The principal causes of death were: Organic Disease of the Heart, 43; Cancer, 42; Bronchitis, 38; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 37; Pneumonia, 33; Tuberculosis, all forms, 28; Diphtheria, 17; Violent Deaths, 15; Congenital Debility, 14; Arterio Sclerosis, 15.

No deaths occurred from accidents and diseases of pregnancy or parturition, but four deaths were registered from encephalitis lethargica.

All deaths were certified and grouped at the following ages:

Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.
35	17	17	12
15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and over.
19	39	112	172

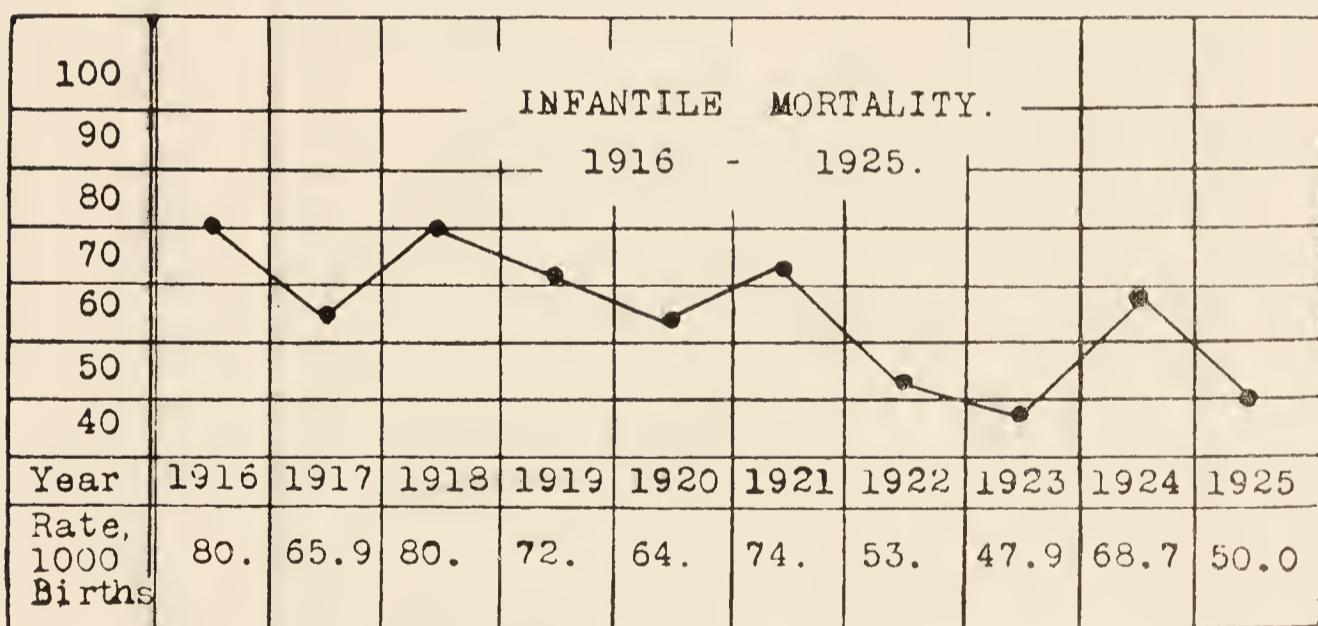
One hundred and seventy-two of the total deaths or 40% were of the age of 65 and upwards. Of these 39 (14 males, 25 females) were persons registered as dying from senile decay.

The ages at death were as follows:—

	65 to 70 years.	70 to 75 years.	75 to 80 years.	80 to 85 years.	85 to 90 years.	90 to 95 years.
Males ...	1	2	2	6	2	1
Females ...	2	1	4	9	6	3

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Thirty-five deaths (23 males and 12 females) under 1 year of age were registered, giving an infantile mortality rate of 50.0 per 1,000 net births. For the year 1924 the rate was



68.79 and for 1923, 47.9. This compares well with 79.0 for England and Wales, and for 157 "Smaller Towns" (population 20 to 50 thousand) 74.0.

Marasmus and pneumonia accounted for 9 deaths each and premature birth 7. Three deaths were of illegitimate children.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1925.

AMBULANCE.

As stated in the Annual Report for 1924, arrangements were entered into between the St. John Red Cross Society, the Town Council of Gravesend and the Northfleet Council for the provision of an Ambulance by the St. John Society for the removal of persons in cases of accident or from their homes in the Gravesend and Northfleet District to the Hospital. A Transport Committee has been formed consisting of one representative from the Town Council and one from the Northfleet Council, a Treasurer, and six representatives of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

I am indebted to Mr. F. P. Earley, the Divisional Secretary, for the following particulars on the work during the year 1925 :—

Calls for the Ambulance have been received in 210 instances, of which 61 were accidental cases. The total mileage covered was 1,645 miles. The Town Council provides a garage and is responsible for all insurances, repairs, petrol and oil. All fees are fixed by the Transport Committee and are retained by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade in consideration of their undertaking all expenses in connection with driving and working of the Ambulance.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following is a summary of the proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the General Hospital :—

Mr. C. E. Chapman, Secretary of the Hospital, at the General Meeting, stated :

The total expenditure of the Hospital was over £11,000. The total income was £10,200. Although this represents a very successful year of finance, it will be seen that income still fails to meet expenditure by a considerable sum.

What has been done with so large a sum of money? It is only just that a record of work should be given, and, after you have heard the following figures, I think you will agree that

value has been given for money. The following table gives the number of patients treated in the various Departments of the Hospital during the year :—

	First Attendances.	Subsequent Attendances
In-Patients	979	6782
Medical Out-Patients ...	1250	19874
Accident Patients ...	4244	—
Dental Patients ...	709	—
X-Ray Patients ...	1370	6418
Battery and Massage ...	194	1472
Ophthalmic Patients ...	629	155
Special Clinic (3 months) ..	21	—
	<hr/> <hr/> 9396	<hr/> <hr/> 34701

The total attendances of all patients was 44,097; major operations, 484; minor operations, 473. The Gravesend District Nurse paid 2,990 visits. Forty-four pathological examinations were carried out in the Pathological Department.

Although faced with a yearly deficit, my Committee still expend money to keep the Hospital up-to-date. A Pathological Department has been provided, while much money has been spent on X-ray apparatus and equipment. Again, a new Massage Department is nearing completion, when the Hospital will engage another Masseuse, making a total of three, in order to cope with the ever-increasing demand for treatment by massage and electrical treatment.

The Board of the Gravesend Hospital are confident that such improvements act as a stimulant to the Pay Day Fund, and are by no means a deterrent. They feel sure that when you know they will be spending about £1,000 during 1926 on further improvements, you will do your utmost to maintain and, if possible, increase your support to the Hospital.

Mr. H. D. Stephenson, J.P., Chairman of the Management Board, stated at the Meeting, a week or two ago: "His Worship the Mayor considered they were entitled to inflict a penny rate on the Town. The Hospital wanted that £700, but it did not want to pay dearly for it, and he was so satisfied with the generosity of the people of Gravesend and Northfleet that he

wanted no penny rate. Hundreds of people who subscribed voluntarily year by year would naturally demur if they had to pay a penny extra on the rates. Again, Doctors who served a voluntary Hospital would say if it were rated, 'We want to be paid.' The last and most important thing was that they would have parted with the name of which they were so proud—a voluntary Hospital—and he knew his Committee would back him up. Further, he felt confident that the members of the fund would always support him in keeping up the Institution as a voluntary Hospital. And in a state-aided or rate-aided hospital the patients would not receive the same treatment as they did at such a Hospital as at the Gravesend Hospital.'

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year an Inspector from the Ministry of Health visited the Isolation Hospital and reported to the Ministry the unsatisfactory condition of this Hospital, particularly as regards the Diphtheria Block. This only confirms the report made by your Medical Officer early in 1924, and although the Committee advertised for local architects to submit plans and specifications for the erection of a new Diphtheria Block to accommodate 30 patients (15 males and 15 females) it is greatly to be regretted that no further steps were taken to erect this proposed new building.

Later, when the adverse report from the Ministry was received after the Inspector's visit, the Town Council, at the suggestion of the Ministry, approached the Strood Rural District Council as to the formation of a joint Hospital Board. Undoubtedly, such a scheme would have been more economical than running two separate hospitals and would have given facilities for the isolation of the most important infectious diseases occurring in the joint districts together with also the Northfleet area. Unfortunately, the Strood Rural Council definitely turned the proposal down, and it therefore left Gravesend the only alternative, namely, to proceed with the erection of a new block for the isolation of Diphtheria. There is no reason why Northfleet, which does not possess an infectious hospital for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric, should not be asked to join in such a joint scheme.

The present accommodation is: 16 beds, Diphtheria; 20 beds, Scarlet Fever; and 24 beds, Small Pox. If provision could be made elsewhere for Sporadic cases of Small Pox, the present Small Pox building might be utilised for the isolation of another disease.

During the year the Gravesend Isolation Hospital has received 202 persons notified as suffering with infectious diseases, namely, Diphtheria, 190; Scarlet Fever, 12. Fourteen deaths occurred in the Isolation Hospital from Diphtheria, giving a case mortality of 7.3%. No deaths took place from Scarlet Fever. The return cases of diphtheria numbered three.

A new motor ambulance has been delivered for the removal of infectious cases, the old motor ambulance being now used only for the removal of bedding, etc., to be disinfected by the steam disinfecter at the Hospital.

The present nursing staff at the Hospital consists of a Matron, two charge nurses, fully qualified, and three probationers.

If Small Pox occurred in the district it would be necessary to engage further staff temporarily.

The motor ambulance is now housed at the Hospital and when required is brought into Gravesend with a nurse so that a patient can be assured of every attention during the journey to the Infectious Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following notifications were received during the year:

Disease.						No. of persons notified.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	213
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	22
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	13
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	25
,, Other Forms	...	...	...	...	...	14

Two hundred and twenty-two persons received institution treatment. The number of deaths from notifiable infectious diseases were as follows: — Diphtheria, 17; Encephalitis Lethargica, 4; Tuberculosis of Lungs, 21; Other Tubercular Diseases, 6.

DIPHTHERIA.

Two hundred and thirteen persons were notified as suffering with this disease, giving an attack rate of 6.4 per 1,000 population. Of these 190 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Seventeen deaths were registered, giving a case mortality rate of 7.9% and a death rate of .51 per 1,000 population.

The cases notified were in the following age groups:—

Total Number of cases	Under one year	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 and under 65
Sex	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
213	1	27 25	60 62	15 11	4 6	1 1
	1	52	122	26	10	2

All districts of the Borough were affected by the epidemic and notifications were received throughout the year, as will be seen below:—

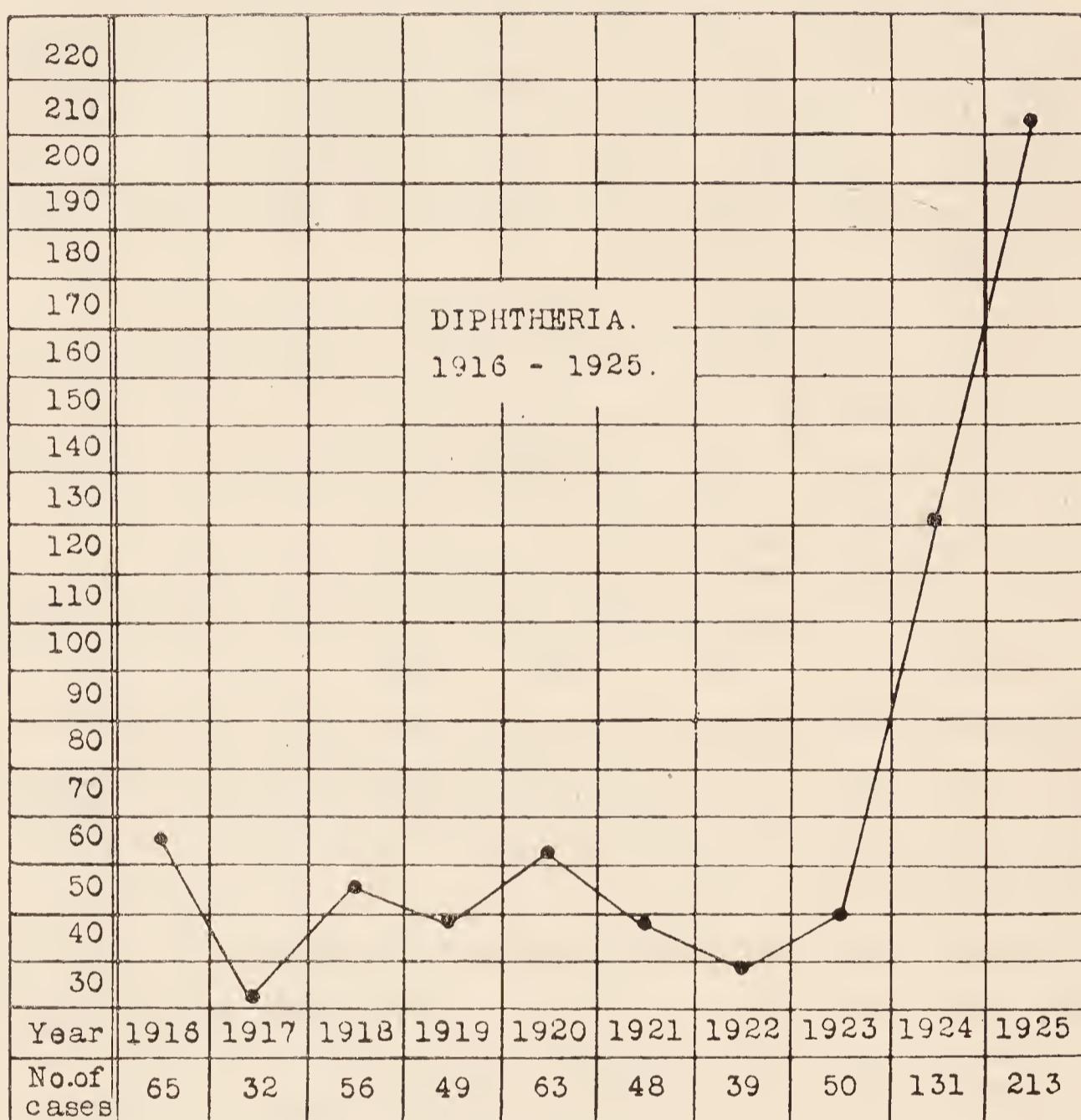
Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
24	5	5	12	9	15	12	13	15	39	43	21

The disease was notified from 171 houses as follows:— Houses from which 1 case was notified, 140; from which 2 cases were reported, 21; from which 3 cases were removed, 9. Four cases were removed from one house.

The following statistics will show the number of cases, mortality, etc., during the years since 1919:—

1919	49	1.6	3	6 per cent
1920	63	2.0	3	4
1921	48	1.5	4	8
1922	39	1.2	6	15
1923	51	1.5	1	2
1924	131	4.0	14	10
1925	213	6.4	17	7.9

The majority were children, comparatively few adults suffered with the disease. Although every investigation was made as to the food supply, contacts, etc., no deduction could be made as to the source of this epidemic. It was noticed a number of cases were being reported from time to time in adjoining districts during the year.



As this was the only part of the County much affected, it might be suggested that the disturbance of sewage soaked soil, which has been continually going on during the year in the Northern part of the Borough for the main drainage scheme, may have accounted for so much Diphtheria. Under those circumstances one would have expected the cases to be more numerous in that part of the Borough, but that was not so. The Wrotham Road Area was the most affected. Many complaints were received during the year with regard to very offensive odours blown across the river from Tilbury sewage

works in the course of construction and also from dust deposits on the Tilbury side, in the Orsett Rural District. This refuse, I understand, is brought down the river from London districts in barges. The Medical Officer of Orsett, in answer to my communication, could not discover any nuisance, but there is no doubt that most objectionable odours at times, particularly at night time, are blown across the river with a North-easterly breeze. Investigations and observations are still being made with regard to this nuisance and will be reported on later when completed.

In a number of instances more than one person was certified from one house. The Sailors' Training School accounted for 7, but some of these cases were traced to an outside district where the first case had been on leave.

It must be remembered there are still many houses in the Borough with more than one family, and undoubtedly that factor had an important bearing on the number of cases. With regard to control, daily inspections were made of the school children; teachers and parents were advised to submit all children with colds, sore throats, etc., to the School Clinic, which is open daily, 9 to 10 a.m. Children absent from school were visited at their homes, contacts and suspicious throats were swabbed, and Formaloid tablets were issued to all the schools to be given to the children regularly. When notifications were received, the homes were inspected and contacts swabbed; after the removal of the patient, thorough disinfection of the premises by Formalin and the bedding and clothing taken away for steam disinfection.

The disease was of a very virulent type in the early part of the year and 22% of these developed some paralysis in the convalescent period, affecting chiefly the soft palate.

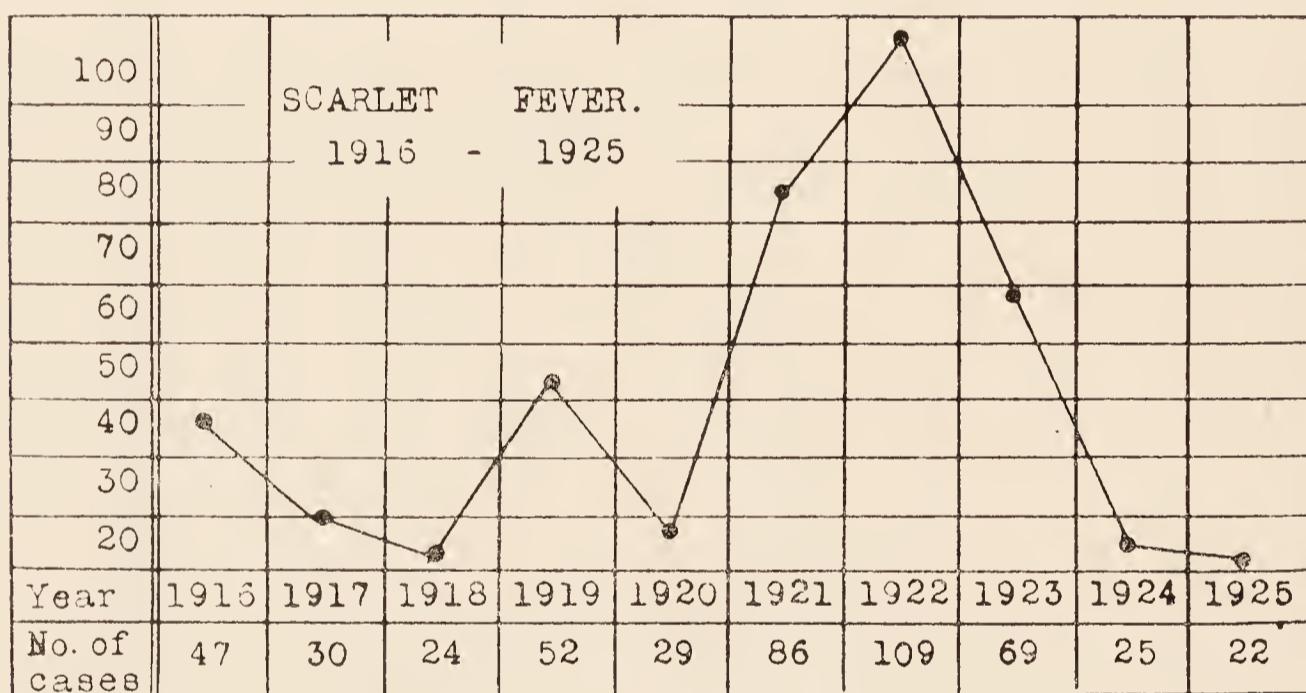
Antitoxin is supplied free to all Practitioners and also to the Gravesend Hospital on application at the Health Department. Swabs are examined free at the County Laboratory, Maidstone, and every facility is given to make early diagnosis and administer immediate treatment.

I am pleased to report, the large majority of General Practitioners in the Borough are taking every advantage of this scheme, and it is due to their co-operation that it has been possible to control what at one time appeared to be a very progressive and serious epidemic.

Altogether, over 900 swabs were taken and 360 phials (8,000 units each) of antitoxin serum was distributed free to Practitioners and the Hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.

Only twenty-two persons suffering with this disease were notified, an attack rate of .6 per 1,000 population. This is the lowest number in any one year since 1904. Twelve cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. All cases were of a mild type and no deaths were recorded.



The age period affected was as follows:—

1 and under 5 years. 5 and under 15 years. 15 and under 25 years.

4

15

3

As will be seen, the age most affected was the school age period.

Towards the end of the year, owing to the number of Diphtheria cases to be isolated, the unsatisfactory condition of the Diphtheria Block, and the very mild type of the Scarlet Fever, your Medical Officer decided to close down the Scarlet Fever Wards and after thorough disinfection re-opened them for the isolation of Diphtheria.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Three infants were reported as suffering from this disease. All were referred to the Hospital for treatment. Two recovered entirely, one lost the sight of one eye. This latter case was sent direct to the London Hospital by the Medical Practitioner and was not treated locally.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of cases notified during the year:—

Situation of Disease.		Males	Females.	Total.
Lungs ...	...	14	9	23
Throat	...	—	1	1
Arm	...	1	—	1
Elbow Joint	...	1	1	2
Brain	...	2	1	3
Cervical Glands	...	1	3	4
Hip Joint	...	2	1	3
Spine	...	1	—	1
Abdominal Glands	...	1	—	1
		—	—	—
		23	16	39
		—	—	—

Of the cases notified during the year, nine died.

The total number of cases in the Borough of Gravesend on the Register at the end of the year:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary	...	57	44	101
“ Other Forms ”	...	19	12	31
		—	—	—
Total	...	76	56	132
		—	—	—

Of those persons notified during the year the following were admitted to sanatoria for treatment:—

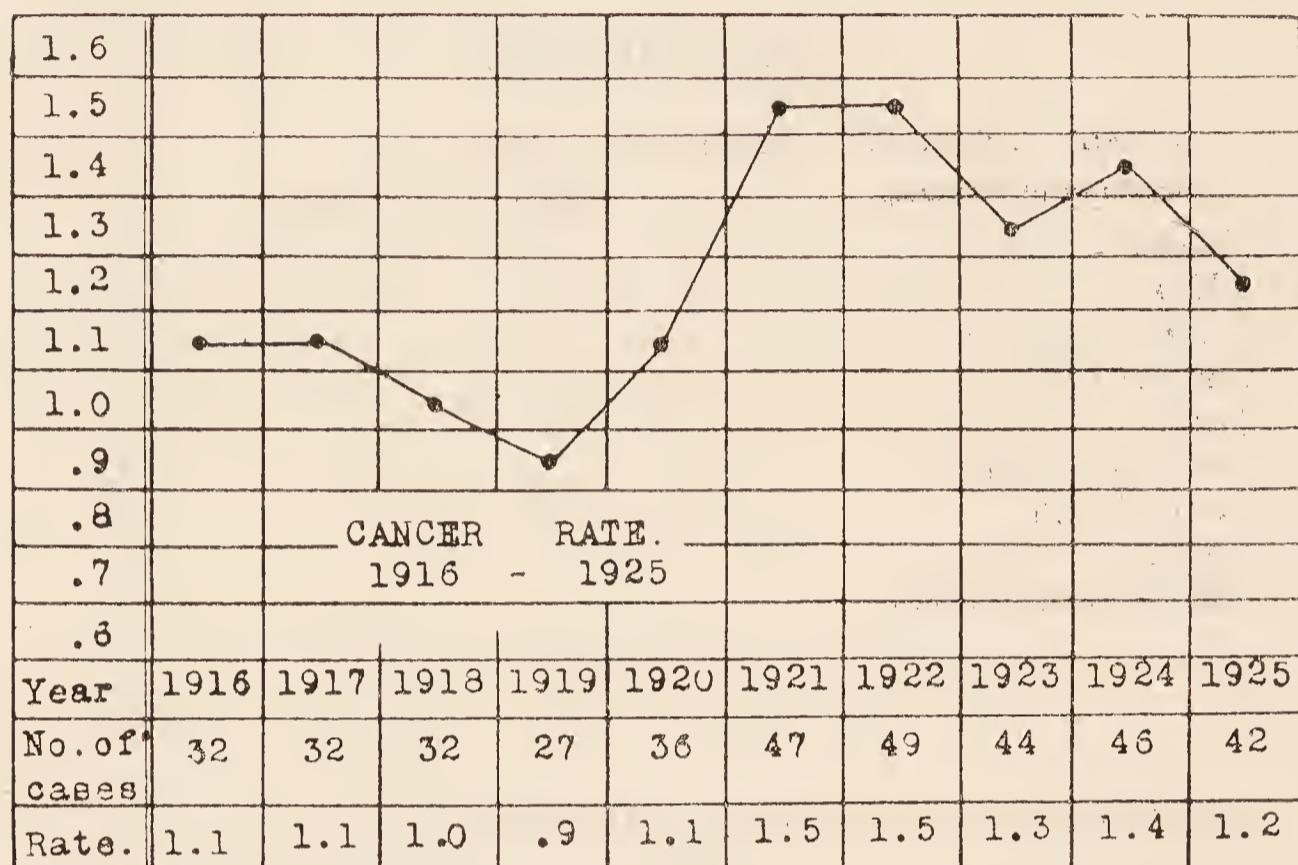
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary	...	7	5	12
“ Other Forms ”	...	2	4	6
		—	—	—
Total	...	9	9	18
		—	—	—

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer during the year was 42, or 9.9% of the total deaths, against 11.6% the previous year. The death rate being 1.24 per 1,000 population.

More females were affected than males in the population, as will be observed from the particulars given below. It will be noticed that the breast, generative organs and intestines were the chief organs affected in women, while in men the liver, stomach and upper digestive tract were mostly affected.

Per 1,000
Living.



Situation of Disease.	Total.	Males.				Females.			
		Age at Death.		Age at Death					
Rectum	40		50	65	80	38
Lung	1		63			
Uterus	4		28	41	55	57
Breast	8		34	52	53	54
						62	66	79	81
Liver	4	58 73 74 78				
Intestine	4		69	78	79	65
Prostate	2	77 68				
Stomach	7	42 56 61 62 64 74		82		
Aesophagus	5	54 73		50	56	63
Tongue	2	63 56				
Throat	1	79				
Total	42	17 males.				25 females.			

Cures are frequently being reported both in England and on the Continent, but so far, the general consensus of medical opinion is that the only sure cure is its total extirpation, which is only possible when early diagnosis is made and an operation is at once undertaken.

The general public must appreciate the fact that consulting a General Medical Practitioner or a Medical Specialist at the early stage of some abnormal condition of the tongue, lips, stomach in a man may save his life, likewise in the case of a woman a nodule in the breast or irregular menstruation, etc., may, without any other symptoms, be cancer, which, if treated immediately, can be almost certain of cure. As to the actual cause of cancer we are still unable to decide, but irritations such as blows, ragged teeth, continuous taking of very hot food and chronic inflammations, undoubtedly are some of the predisposing causes.

On the whole, females appear to be affected at an earlier age than males and the generative organs particularly in the females are very prone to the disease; secondly comes the alimentary canal in both men and women. As will be seen by the chart, during the year 1925 the number of deaths from cancer is somewhat lower than the previous few years, but statistics taken of the whole Country show that cancer is steadily on the increase. As stated before, research work is being carried on diligently both in this Country and abroad in the hope that before long some cure will be discovered.

Funds are urgently needed to carry on this excellent work and it is to be hoped that those in a position to contribute financially to such funds should not hesitate to do so. Until cancer can be cured other than by operation, which, as stated before, can only give hope when undertaken in the early stages of the disease, patients suffering with the disease must pass through long periods of suffering to eventually end in death.

CHILD WELFARE.

The new Premises situated in Windmill Street have proved a great boon to the mothers and children attending.

The Centre is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2.30 to 4 p.m. for the sale of foods, Virol, malt and oil, etc. On Mondays, weighing, consultations and "health talks" are given by the Health Visitors. On Thursdays, the Medical Officer attends with the Health Visitors for consultations.

The Town Council adopted the suggestion of the Ministry of Health and appointed an additional Health Visitor (Nurse Jones), who commenced duties in May, Nurse Jones taking the Milton Ward for visiting and Nurse Ballard the Gravesend Ward.

The sale of foods, etc., is undertaken by the Ladies' Voluntary Committee. This same Committee also obtain baby clothes from their members and friends so that mothers can obtain clothing at cost price or less, according to the income of the parent. Maternity boxes are kept for loan to expectant mothers. All mothers desirous of procuring milk, Virol, etc., at the Centre are required to first obtain the sanction of the Medical Officer. This ensures that the most suitable food is chosen for the individual case, and prevents, very often, mothers giving up natural feeding, as is often advised by their friends and relations, and changing to bottle feeding. Expectant mothers are seen by the Medical Officer at 2.30 to 3 p.m. if possible or later between the baby consultations up to 4 p.m.

The success of the scheme is shewn by the increasing number of mothers with their children seeking advice and instruction at the Centre. Midwives practising in the District are now constantly referring their patients, when abnormal conditions arise, to the Medical Officer, either before or after child birth, for advice at the Centre, and in some instances accompany them.

Free food grants are made to mothers in cases of necessity and also to expectant mothers in the last three months of pregnancy. Maternity fees are granted after confinement when the husband is out of work and not insured.

Applications for free grants are made to the Child Welfare Committee and the mothers are requested to fill up forms stating the net rent, dependants with ages, total income from all sources. In urgent cases the Medical Officer makes provisional grants until the meeting of the Committee.

During the year 1926, 126 families were supplied with free milk and the amount actually so distributed is equivalent

to 5,902 pints. Five maternity fees were granted by the Committee.

Nurse Ballard (Gravesend Ward) reports on her visiting of the district during the year as follows:—

Births notified, 370; of this number, Doctors notified 158 and Midwives, 112. Forty-nine births were not notified.

Individual houses visited	398
Expectant mothers	313
First visits to infants	398
Children visited, under 1 year	1,137
Children visited, 1 to 5 years	902
The total number of visits amounted to 2,750.	

Nurse Jones (Milton) reports for the 8 months (May to December, 1925):—

Births notified, 267 (103 by Doctors, 164 by Midwives). There were 23 duplicate notifications.

Individual houses visited	1,242
Infants, under 1 year	1,323
Infants, 1 to 5 years	281
Expectant mothers visited (35 separate persons)	67
Non-notified births	12
Births transferred to other districts	9
Infants transferred from other districts	4

The average weekly attendance at the Welfare Centre is as follows:—Mothers, 70 (ante and post natal); Children, for weighing and advice, 115.

Children were submitted for advice suffering with skin diseases, deformities, rickets, paralysis, hernia, debility, constipation, enteritis, diseases of the ear, eyes and nose. Special advice was sought as to circumcision feeding and the treatment of many other infantile complaints. Ante and post natal mothers attended for diseases of the skin, affections of the breast, haemorrhoids, uterine displacements, varicose veins, etc. Thirty-nine persons were referred for hospital treatment. In necessitous cases, treatment is undertaken of minor complaints. Instruments, elastic bandages, etc., were obtained when required at wholesale price in necessitous cases.

Children attend the Centre up to their fifth birthday, when they can then come under the School Medical Service and are entitled to attend the School Clinic.

It will thus be seen that the Child Welfare Scheme as now in force in the Borough is carrying on very excellent work. No expectant mother or child need be without nursing and medical advice, and, in cases of poverty, without nursing and medical assistance. Provision is made so that mothers can have the medical necessities and nourishment not only for themselves but also for their children, and no mother should hesitate to seek advice and assistance for herself or child as soon as she suspects some abnormal condition. Early treatment means early cure, and the means of saving a lot of suffering and anxiety. As stated previously, school children who have been recommended by their doctors, special preparations such as "Roboleine," Virol, Haemoglobin, etc., on receiving a certificate from the Medical Officer, can obtain the same at the Child Welfare Centre stores department at wholesale price. These facilities, particularly during the past six months when many children have been suffering with chronic colds, anaemia and debility, have been much appreciated.

HOUSING.

The Borough Surveyor informs me that plans for the following number of dwelling houses have been approved during the year :—

Subsidy houses	76
Built by private enterprise	12
Under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act	1
Council houses	28
Council flats	48
<hr/>	
Total	165
<hr/>	

Unfortunately there is still a great shortage of houses and furthermore a considerable amount of old property in the Northern part of the Borough needs demolishing. Owing to the lack of accommodation it is impossible to press for closing orders on old property. The Council deserves every praise for what it has already done, particularly when one appreciates the present day building difficulties, but I must strongly urge that the want of housing is very pressing and another 300 houses at least are required urgently. Conditions such as they exist to-day in Eden Place, Bentley Street, Stoney Alley, Church Street, etc., with several families in a house, is most

unsatisfactory from a sanitary, moral and general health outlook. We cannot control disease efficiently until we give our people a healthy environment and give them facilities for obeying the ordinary ruling laws of health.

I would earnestly urge the Council to build houses more rapidly than in the past, and, if possible, ask such a rent as would enable the poorer people to afford to live in them.

The recent houses put up on the Estate (Queen's Road), the total rents amounting to 16s. or 17s. per week, does not hold any hope for the people from the streets I have mentioned above, and this is the class which should be particularly catered for as soon as possible.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACTS.

Proceedings taken under the above Acts were as follows:

Nos. 4, 5 and 6, Sutties Alley, and Nos. 1 and 2, White Hart Alley, were demolished.

Housing and Town Planning Act notices were served in respect of six premises. Of these, Nos. 5, 6 and 7, Crooked Lane, have now had Closing Orders, and Demolition Orders will be applied for in due course.

With regard to Nos. 47 and 48, Queen Street, applications were made for Closing Orders to be served. The Health Committee instructed the Borough Surveyor to inspect the premises and report thereon. He reported that in his opinion the premises could not be satisfactorily repaired without partial reconstruction. The Committee, however, resolved that no further action be taken in the matter at present.

No action was taken regarding No. 52, Brunswick Road, as the owners agree to carry out the necessary work.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area, acres	1,260
Population Census 1921	31,137
Population to middle of year 1925, estimated	33,110
Estimated number of inhabited houses	7,100
Rateable value	£177,976
Sum represented by penny rate	£700

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—	
Subsidy houses	76
By private enterprise	12
Under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act	1
Under Council Scheme	28
Under Council Scheme, flats	48
	Total
	165

I. Unfit Dwelling Houses:

Inspections—

A. Total number of dwelling houses inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts	1,138
B. Number of dwelling houses which were inspected under Inspection of District Regulations, 1910	490
C. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous as to be unfit for human habitation	8
D. Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, excluding those referred to in "C."	1,111

II. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices:

A. Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	769
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III. Action under Statutory Powers:

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1925:	
1. Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
2. Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice	Nil
3. Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

1. Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,103
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2. Number of houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notice—		
(a) By Owners	769	
(b) By Local Authority	—	
C. Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1909:		
1. Number of representations made with a view to making Closing Orders	7	
2. Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	5	
3. Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the houses having been rendered fit	—	
4. Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5	
5. Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	5	

MAIN DRAINAGE.

The Outfall Works at Denton are now finished, and, so far, house connections number 829. When all this work is completed the whole of the Borough North of the railway, including that part of the Borough known as King's Farm Estate, and a few houses in the Southern area, will be connected to the main drain.

I trust the Council will seriously consider the question of the remaining portion of the Borough being main drained. The constant nuisance of overflowing cesspools causes great inconvenience to the inhabitants when emptying is required.

The grave risk of contamination with our water supply with so many houses now being built between Sun Lane and Singlewell Road and the heavy cost annually of emptying are disadvantages which require very careful consideration by the Council. Furthermore, many of the sides and bottoms of the cesspools in the Southern part of the town are becoming sealed and are acting merely as tanks, no percolation is taking place; it is impossible for this class of cesspool to go

any length of time without requiring emptying. Many complaints have been received during the year, some unjustifiable, but there are many which are not always the fault of the Contractor or his men, but of the system. Such complaints will always be forthcoming as long as the town allow this system of cesspool drainage to exist. Gravesend is becoming a more important Borough every day, large works are growing up in the town and neighbourhood, and a large residential district is establishing itself in the Southern area. The longer main drainage is put off the greater will be the cost to be eventually incurred.

During the last few years, prospective residents have written me, as M.O.H., asking for particulars as to the district, and one question that is always asked is: What is the system of drainage? I have known several instances when told the fact that the Borough is cesspool drained that this has been sufficient for them to look elsewhere for a residence.

Gravesend has an excellent name outside the district for its health-giving properties, invigorating climate, its dryness of soil, etc., and I feel sure if the Local Authority only take steps to do away with their antiquated system of drainage it will give a marked fillip to the growth of the Borough.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Registered, 6; Licensed, 1. Six hundred and three visits were made by your Sanitary Inspectors. During the year the Health Committee, after hearing the recommendations of the Health Officials with regard to the insanitary condition of the slaughter houses of the Borough, decided to consider the question of a public abattoir. Unfortunately the site recommended for the erection of the abattoir, nearly adjacent to the Market, could not be supported by your Medical Officer, who is strongly of the opinion that no public abattoir should be constructed in an old and congested part of the Borough. But a more suitable site could be chosen outside the populated area, close to the railway and main road, where sufficient land could be obtained for quarantine of live cattle, storage, etc., with a view to possible extension later with the growth of the Borough.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

During the year, 100 samples were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and submitted to the Public Analyst. Eighty-one were formal and 19 were informal or test samples. Ninety of the samples were certified as genuine and 10 as being adulterated.

The following is a list of the adulterated samples:—

Articles.	Formal or informal.	Analyst's Report.
Butter	Formal	Consists entirely of Margarine
Malt Vinegar	Formal	Contained 31% added Water
Malt Vinegar	Formal	Contained not Malt Vinegar, but was a solution of Acetic Acid
Malt Vinegar	Formal	„ „ „ „ „
Malt Vinegar	Formal	„ „ „ „ „
Milk	Formal	Contained Anatto, a colouring matter foreign to milk.
Milk	Formal	Contained 1.8% Extraneous Water
Sponge Cake	Formal	Contained 0.085% Boric Acid.
Scones	Formal	Contained 0.058% Boric Acid.

Proceedings were instituted in six cases, the results of which are as follows:—

Vinegar Sample No. 404, containing 31% added water.—

Defendant fined 20s. and 15s. costs.

Malt Vinegar Sample No. 485, containing no malt vinegar but was a solution of acetic acid.—Defendant fined 20s. and 15s. costs.

Malt Vinegar Sample No. 486, as above.—Defendant fined 20s. and 15s. costs.

Malt Vinegar Sample No. 490.—Defendant fined 20s. and 15s. costs.

Malt Vinegar Sample No. 491, contained no malt vinegar but was a solution of acetic acid and also 9½% added water.—Defendant fined 20s. and 15s. costs.

Sponge Cake Sample No. 457, containing 0.085% boric acid.—Still in abeyance after two adjournments.

The following table shows the full particulars of the samples taken:—

Article.	No. of samples.	Formal	Informal.	Results.
Milk ...	48	48	0	2 adulterated 46 genuine
Vinegar ...	18	18	0	5 adulterated 13 genuine
Olive Oil ...	6	0	6	Genuine

Article.	No. of samples.	Formal	Informal.	Results.
Sausages ...	1	0	1	Genuine
Butter ...	6	6	0	1 adulterated 5 genuine
Cheese ...	1	1	0	Genuine
Caromel ...	1	0	1	Genuine
Water ...	2	2	0	Genuine
Sponge Cakes	3	3	0	1 adulterated 2 genuine
Scones ...	1	1	0	Adulterated
Plain Cake ...	1	1	0	Genuine
Coffee ...	12	0	12	Genuine
Total...	100	80	20	10 adulterated 90 genuine
	—	—	—	—

MILKSHOPS AND DAIRIES.

There are 25 milkshops and dairies registered in the Borough. These have been inspected and the premises were found in each case to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The following licenses were issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922:—

To sell milk as "Certified"	1
To sell milk as "Pasteurised"	7

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

One hundred and thirty-three inspections were made of the factories and workshops in the Borough. One hundred and two were found to be in a satisfactory condition. In 31 cases it was found necessary to serve notices for the cleansing or repairing of the premises.

The bakehouses, 29 in number, were also inspected, and except in three instances were found to be kept in a very good condition.

Description.	No. of inspections.	No. of defects.	Percentage defective.
Bakehouses ...	29	3	10.34
Dressmakers ...	11	5	45.45
Bootmakers ...	25	5	20.00
Tailors ...	12	5	41.66
Other Workshops ...	85	16	18.82
Total ...	162	34	20.98
	—	—	—

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES AND SCHOOLS.

The public conveniences and sanitary arrangements of the schools under the control of the Education Committee have been cleansed and flushed every day by the Health Department during the year.

The public-houses conveniences have been inspected periodically and it was only necessary in four instances to serve notices for cleansing.

SHOPS ACTS.

The shops within the Borough have been kept under strict supervision on Wednesday afternoons and it was found necessary to report 13 shopkeepers for failing to comply with the Act.

Letters of caution were sent in each case. Two agents of a firm were prosecuted for selling groceries from a motor vehicle on Wednesday afternoon and were fined 10s. each.

RATS ORDERS.

Thirty premises were reported as being infested with rats during the past year. Inspections were made in each case and occupiers advised as to the best procedure.

The total number of visits made was 124. The rats were entirely cleansed from the premises in 26 cases and 4 premises were still under observation at the end of the year.

DRAIN TESTING.

The drains of 102 houses were tested during the past year, 90 by water test and 12 by smoke test.

Seven were old drains and 95 were new. Of these 85 were found to be sound and in order and 17 or 16.66% were found to be defective.

In cases where drains were defective, they were repaired or relaid as necessary.

FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED AS UNFIT.

Beef ...	...	...	...	...	13 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lb.
Mutton	...	...	...	...	8 stone 6 lbs.
Lamb ...	...	...	...	...	17 lbs.
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	26
Pigs Caps	...	...	...	...	26 stone
Ham ...	...	...	...	...	8 lbs.
Tinned Beef	...	...	...	...	.28 lbs.
Soft Roes	...	...	...	...	1 box
Herrings	...	...	...	...	10 boxes
Whelks	...	...	...	...	2 bushels

CESSPOOL SYSTEM AND REFUSE REMOVAL.

Cesspool System.—2,935 cesspools have received attention during the year.

The following table shews the number of cesspools emptied during the past 10 years:—

Year.	No. of cesspools emptied.	Year.	No. of cesspools emptied.
1916	1,420	1921	3,876
1917	1,900	1922	4,120
1918	1,862	1923	3,262
1919	2,560	1924	2,834
1920	3,468	1925	2,935

House Refuse.—The Sanitary Inspector reports, owing to the fact that no returns are furnished by the Contractor, it is impossible to give particulars as to the amount of house refuse removed.

Complaints have been received during the year of the Contractor failing to carry out his work, but this has principally happened after public holidays and inclement weather, when the work has got in arrears and has taken some few days to regulate.

Pail System.—3,684 pails were removed and cleansed during 1925, as against 4,207 the previous year. There are now 37 pails in use, two having been discontinued during the year.

NUISANCES FOUND OR REPORTED ON DURING THE YEAR.

Nuisance concerned.		Number investigated.	Number abated.
Overcrowding	...	12	10
Offensive Trades	...	—	—
Keeping of Animals	...	375	304
Sanitary Accommodation	...	375	304
Drainage	...	284	223
Dustbins, etc.	...	285	265
Smoke Abatement	...	2	2
Other Nuisances	...	1136	918

NUMBER OF PREMISES CONTAINING EACH TYPE OF SANITARY CONVENIENCE IN THE DISTRICT.

W.C.'s into drainage system	1,000
W.C.'s into cesspools	5,300
Earth closets or privy middens	—
Pail closets	39

DISINFECTION.

The following table shews particulars of rooms and articles of clothing disinfected:—

Disease.	No. of rooms disinfected.	No. of articles disinfected.
Diphtheria	218	4300
Scarlet Fever... ...	27	277
Erysipelas	1	—
Tuberculosis	30	281
Cancer	11	132
Other Diseases	2	43
Total	289	5033

PROSECUTIONS.

Prosecutions under the Public Health Act in respect of owners failing to comply with statutory notices:—

- Re* 7, Clarence Place—Defendant ordered to carry out work within 21 days.
- 55, Edwin Street—Summons withdrawn on payment of costs (work put in hand).
- 82, Peacock Street—Defendant ordered to carry out work within three months.
- 18, Parrock Street—Adjourned for one month for work to be put in hand.
- 13, Peppercroft Street—Adjourned for one month for work to be put in hand.

In the last two cases the work was carried out and the summons withdrawn.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 6 Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, and during the year 46,467 lodgers have been accommodated, of whom 45,253 were males, and 1,162 were female adults.

Twenty-three males and 2 females were between the age of 8 and 12 years, and 1 male and 26 females were under 8 years of age.

All Lodging House Keepers have a notice served on them every three months calling attention to the Bye-Laws which regulate cleanliness, etc.

INQUESTS.

Forty-five Inquests were held during the year by G. Evans Penman, Esq., Borough Coroner (after investigation by the Police), and verdicts were returned as follows:—

Twenty died from Natural Causes, 5 Suicide, 18 Accidental Deaths, and 2 from other causes.

SANITARY WORK, ETC., DEALT WITH.

Animals in an unfit state	...	...	...	...	4
Ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	265
Cesspools filled in	...	...	...	...	257
Cesspools constructed, enlarged or repaired	...	...	...	...	36
Drains relaid, repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	219
Houses and premises repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	219
Offensive matter removed	...	...	...	...	14
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	12
Paving relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	104
Stack pipes replaced or repaired	...	...	...	...	49
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	147
Smoke abatement, observations taken	...	...	...	...	40
Urinals cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	130
Ventilating pipes removed	...	...	...	...	99
Waste pipes disconnected or repaired	...	...	...	...	159
Wastes of water, sent to Water Company	...	...	...	...	334
Water closets flushing cisterns provided	...	...	...	...	375
Water supply unwholesome	...	...	...	...	72
Other matters not included in above	..	..	..	..	125

Table I.

Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1925.

	Total At all Ages	At Ages—Years.				Total Cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	
Small Pox	...	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera and Plague	...	213	1	52	122	190
Diphtheria	...	22	4	15	26	12
Scarlet Fever	...	13	1	—	3	2
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	1	—
Enteric Fever	...	—	—	—	2	—
Typhus Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyleitis	...	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	4	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	3	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	25	—	—	—	12
Other Forms ,	...	16	4	5	3	6
Total	...	296	4	62	143	31
						17
						2
						222

Table II.

Causes of, and ages at Death, during the year, 1925.

Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Total Deaths whether of "Resi- dents," or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District						Infirmary
	At all ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	Hospit- al
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10
All Causes	Certified ... Uncertified ...	423	35	17	12	19	39
Enteric Fever	6	2	3	1	1
Small Pox	2	2	1	1
Measles	2	2	1	1
Scarlet Fever	4	3	5	6	5
Whooping Cough	17	2	3	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup	12	1	1	1	1
Influenza
Erysipelas
Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	5	37	21	4	6	6
Cerebral Haemorrhage	7	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tubercle's)
Encephalitis lethargica
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	6	15	42	38	1	1
Arterio-Sclerosis
Cancer, malignant disease
Bronchitis

Table III.

Infant Mortality

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age,
during the year 1925.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.								Total Deaths under 1 year.
	10	1	1	1	13	8	6	4	
All Causes { Certified									
Uncertified									
Small Pox ...	...							
Chicken Pox ...	...							
Measles ...	...							
Scarlet Fever ...	...							
Diphtheria and Croup ...	..							
Whooping Cough ...	...							
Diarrhoea ...	...							
Enteritis ...	...							
Tuberculous Meningitis ...									
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...									
Other Tuberculous Diseases									
Congenital Malformations	1		1		2				
Premature Births	5	1			6	1			
Atrophy, Debility	4			1	5	3			
Marasmus ...	...							
Atelectasis ...	...							
Injury at Birth ...	..							
Erysipelas ...	...							
Syphilis ...	...							
Rickets ...	...							
Meningitis not Tuberculous									
Convulsions ...	...							
Gastritis ...	...							
Laryngitis ...	...							
Bronchitis ...	...							
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...							
Suffocation, overlying ...									
Other causes ...	...							
Totals ...	10	1	1	1	13	8	6	4	35

Nett Births in the Year { legitimate 677
illegitimate 23

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 32
illegitimate infants 3

Table IV. **Vital Statistics of whole District during 1924 and previous Years.**

Year,	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District			Transferrable Deaths			Nett Deaths belonging to the District		
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	Under 1 year of age.	Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births	Number	Rate	
			Number	Rate							10	11	
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	13	
1916	28596	695	701	23.5	481	17.6	66	32	57	80.2	447	16.3	
1917	28668	525	531	18.4	422	15.7	49	25	36	65.9	398	14.8	
1918	29492	502	508	16.2	462	16.6	61	37	41	80	438	15.7	
1919	29898	567	590	19.3	451	15.3	72	33	43	72	412	14.06	
1920	30970	810	822	26.1	360	11.8	33	28	53	64	355	11.6	
1921	31300	701	701	22.3	431	13.5	44	30	52	70.4	417	13.3	
1922	31540	716	716	23.7	412	13.0	39	35	38	53	408	12.9	
1923	31950	667	667	20.8	353	11.0	35	33	32	47.9	356	11.1	
1924	32590	596	596	18.2	390	11.9	33	38	41	68.7	395	12.1	
1925	33110	700	700	20.9	425	12.9	49	47	35	50.0	433	12.9	

